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1155

Year **1155** (**MCLV**) was a common year starting on Saturday (link will display the full calendar) of the Julian calendar.

Millennium:	2nd millennium
Centuries:	11th century · **12th century** · 13th century
Decades:	1130s · 1140s · **1150s** · 1160s · 1170s
Years:	1152 · 1153 · 1154 · **1155** · 1156 · 1157 · 1158

1155 in various calendars

Gregorian calendar	1155 *MCLV*
Ab urbe condita	1908
Armenian calendar	604 ԹՎ ՈԴ
Assyrian calendar	5905
Balinese saka calendar	1076–1077
Bengali calendar	562
Berber calendar	2105
English Regnal year	1 Hen. 2 – 2 Hen. 2
Buddhist calendar	1699
Burmese calendar	517
Byzantine calendar	6663–6664
Chinese calendar	甲戌年 (Wood Dog) 3851 or 3791 — *to* — 乙亥年 (Wood Pig) 3852 or 3792
Coptic calendar	871–872
Discordian	2321

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Events

By place

Europe

- Siege of Tortona: German forces capture the citadel of Tortona (after a two-month siege). The city is razed to the ground, including the graves.
- June 18 – King Frederick I (**Barbarossa**) is crowned as Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire by Pope Adrian IV at St. Peter's Basilica in Rome.
- Arnold of Brescia is exiled by Adrian IV and forced to flee. He is arrested by imperial forces; hanged and his body burned at the stake in Rome.
- The city of Bari rebels against King William I (**the Bad**) of Sicily and recognizes the Byzantine emperor, Manuel I (**Komnenos**), as its overlord.[1]
- The Virgin of Vladimir (or **Our Lady of Vladimir**) is taken by Grand Prince Andrey Bogolyubsky to Vladimir from Suzdal.

England

- Spring – King Henry II has the Palace of Westminster (which is badly damaged by Stephen's supporters during The Anarchy) repaired. Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, is given the task of repairing the buildings.
- Henry II subdues the English nobles who have become too powerful during the civil war. He takes Bridgnorth Castle and Scarborough Castle.
- Henry II grants the city of Bristol (Brycgstow) a Royal charter, and is divided between Gloucestershire and Somerset (until 1373).
- New Year's Day is changed from January 1 to March 25.[2]

Asia

- August 22 – The 16-year-old Emperor Konoe dies after a 14-year reign. He is succeeded by his brother Go-Shirakawa as the 77th emperor of Japan.
- Jaisalmer Fort, located in the Indian state Rajasthan, is constructed by the Rajput ruler Rawal Jaisal (approximate date).

By topic

Religion

- A plan to conquer Ireland is approved by Adrian IV in a Papal Bull (a formal proclamation issued by the pope) called *Laudabiliter*. It gives Henry II lordship over Ireland, but the Irish kings resist to English rule.
- Summer – Robert of Chichester becomes bishop of Exeter (until 1160).

Births

- February 28 – Henry the Young King, son of Henry II (d. 1183)
- May 17 – Jien, Japanese poet and historian (d. 1225)
- November 11 – Alfonso VIII, king of Castile (d. 1214)
- Benkei, Japanese warrior monk (*Sōhei*) (d. 1189)
- Bernard d'Armagnac, French nobleman (d. 1202)
- Fujiwara no Ariie, Japanese nobleman (d. 1216)
- Fujiwara no Yasuhira, Japanese nobleman (d. 1189)
- Geoffrey de Saye, English nobleman (d. 1230)
- Kamo no Chōmei, Japanese *waka* poet (d. 1216)
- Maud de Braose, English noblewoman (d. 1210)
- Ottokar I, duke of Bohemia (approximate date)

calendar	
Ethiopian calendar	1147–1148
Hebrew calendar	4915–4916
Hindu calendars	
- *Vikram Samvat*	1211–1212
- *Shaka Samvat*	1076–1077
- *Kali Yuga*	4255–4256
Holocene calendar	11155
Igbo calendar	155–156
Iranian calendar	533–534
Islamic calendar	549–550
Japanese calendar	Kyūju 2 (久寿２年)
Javanese calendar	1061–1062
Julian calendar	1155 *MCLV*
Korean calendar	3488
Minguo calendar	757 before ROC 民前757年
Nanakshahi calendar	−313
Seleucid era	1466/1467 AG
Thai solar calendar	1697–1698
Tibetan calendar	阳木狗年 (male Wood-Dog) 1281 or 900 or 128 — *to* — 阴木猪年 (female Wood-Pig) 1282 or 901 or 129

- Sicard of Cremona, Italian prelate (d. 1215)
- Taira no Tokuko, Japanese empress (d. 1214)

Deaths

- June 4 – Baldwin de Redvers, English nobleman
- June 10 – Sigurd II, king of Norway (b. 1133)
- June 11 – Kenkai, Japanese Buddhist monk (b. 1107)
- August 22 – Konoe, emperor of Japan (b. 1139)
- November 18 – Qin Hui, Chinese politician (b. 1090)
- Arnold of Brescia, Italian priest and rebel (b. 1090)
- Fujiwara no Akisuke, Japanese nobleman (b. 1090)
- Geoffrey of Monmouth, English historian (b. 1095)
- Minamoto no Yoshikuni, Japanese samurai (b. 1082)
- William de Mohun, English nobleman (b. 1090)

Emperor Frederick I (middle) flanked by his two sons, Henry VI and Frederick VI.

References

1. Kleinhenz, Christopher (2010). *Medieval Italy: an encyclopedia* (https://books.google.com/books?id=1piMMqjAf1MC&dq=gran+tavola+bonsignori&source=gbs_navlinks_s). New York: Routledge. p. 95. ISBN 0-415-93930-5.
2. Catholic Encyclopedia, General Chronology (Beginning of the Year) (http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/03738a.htm#beginning).

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